

# THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY  
125-127-129 Eleventh Street. Telephone MAIN 3300.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.  
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:  
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY.  
New York Office.....Tribune Bldg.  
Chicago Office.....Tribune Bldg.  
St. Louis Office.....Third National Bank Bldg.  
Detroit Office.....Ford Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER.  
Daily and Sunday.....30 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday.....\$3.60 per year  
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday.....\$3.00 per year  
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1916.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

### A CROWN.

Who in the realm of Love sets up his throne,  
For others rules, and not for self alone,  
Hath won a crown in graciousness and joy  
No might of Evil Chance can e'er destroy.  
(Copyright, 1916.)

If Cleopatra was a hag, was Marc Antony a boob?

The champion checker player of the world is missing. Probably thought it was his move.

Chemists are now advocating the employment of alcohol for fuel. That ought to suit the phobitionists.

California robbers looted two garages and got 200 gallons of gasoline. They may retire to lives of easy rectitude now.

"Great is humbug and it will prevail," is the Republican motto.—New York Times. It has never been announced officially.

The Herald's only interest in hypocrisy is to expose it.—New York Herald. Isn't there some danger of becoming hypocritical in doing so?

A New York State mail clerk is accused of intercepting and diverting \$30,000 sent by mail. Huh! Must have thought he was a British censor.

The late Hetty Green's daughter has bought a \$200,000 New England estate. Apparently the long-awaited distribution of that famous hoard has begun.

Some one suspended a dove of peace over the rostrum from which Roosevelt spoke in Michigan. Probably the work of a strangely hopeful Democrat.

Wonder if there's any connection between Henry Ford's predilection for former convicts and the amazing efficiency of robbers operating in and about Detroit.

Zeppelin raids are getting to be pretty costly things for the Germans.—Charleston News and Courier. But "frightfulness," you know, must be maintained at any cost.

If, as Lloyd George declares, an effort to bring the war to an end is an insult to the allies, perhaps a Zeppelin raid on London may be viewed as a compliment.

Poor old New York Tribune! It has often been found in strange political company, but now—one of its stockholders has sent a \$1,000 check to help elect Wilson.

The ultimate in hard-heartedness would seem to be the action of the Loraine (Ohio) officer who arrested mourners because they put on too much speed in getting away from a graveyard.

"Bulgaria has no quarrel with Greece," protests Stephan Panaretoff, Bulgaria's Minister to the United States. Still, it wouldn't be surprising if a declaration of war caused some peevishness.

The itinerary of the special train of women speakers for the Hughes cause will terminate at Reno, say the Democrats, with an inky grin. Sure, that's where the decree against Wilson will be entered.

"There seems to be a widespread conspiracy to manipulate the markets for foodstuffs," complains Herbert Kaufman, along with all the rest of us. That's a proposition the public would like to see some action upon by the vaunted Federal Trade Board.

"Wilson Branded Coward by T. R."  
"Hughes Charges Wilson Has Sacrificed Business."

"G. O. P. Played by President."  
These headlines, culled from the news on the front page of The Washington Herald yesterday morning, may indicate that the campaign soon will be in full swing.

Not only newspapers but practically all kinds of magazines and other publications now are suffering from the acute paper shortage. The Scientific American, in announcing an increase in price effective yesterday, tells of the problem facing publications in these words:

We wish to explain that during the past year the price of print paper has increased from 100 to 150 per cent. There has been an advance in the cost of inks of all kinds, some of which have reached an almost prohibitive price. There has been a rise in the cost of printing and binding. Photoengraving has advanced nearly 100 per cent, and electrotyping metal now costs more than ever before.

The factors which have contributed to the present situation are only in part attributable to the war. Prices now prevailing are certain to continue with, at best, but slight diminution, even after the struggle in Europe comes to an end.

Because the Scientific American is costing much more to produce than it ever did before, and because we are giving our subscribers a better product than ever before in the history of the journal, we are compelled to make the change in the price of subscription.

## Mr. Wilson and Wall Street.

President Wilson told the young Democrats who journeyed from New York to Shadow Lawn last Saturday, that the administration had been able to control the Treasury "without the assistance of Wall Street." Dr. Wilson, talking to the students of Princeton, might have been more exact in his use of words. He might have said "without the advice of Wall Street." The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that Wall Street gave material assistance to the Treasury last year, contributing \$42,475,000 in revenue—the State of New York contributing \$105,000,000, or more than all the States which furnished the majority in Congress. The President and his party in Congress did not overlook the ability of New York and Wall Street to assist the Treasury when that institution needed assistance two years ago, or even only two months ago.

It is true that they did not seek the advice of New York or the distinguished Democratic Senate from New York, since the Committee on Finance which gave final shape to the emergency revenue bill two years ago, and to the new revenue law more recently enacted, did not have room for Senator O'Gorman on its list of membership, but that committee was able to call on New York for assistance to the amount of \$23,131,141 collected as emergency revenue, \$14,947,802 collected as corporation tax, and \$30,252,255 collected as individual income tax. From these figures it would appear that New York gave one-third of the assistance to the Treasury from these emergency and income taxes, while the other forty-seven States and several Territories gave the other two-thirds.

The Senators and Representatives with whom the President advised, for some reason, compelled New York to assist the Treasury more than did all the States which they represented, and under the new revenue law Wall Street will be compelled to double its assistance to the Treasury. Was it careless for the President to use the word "assistance" in talking to New York men about his ability to get along without the help of Wall Street and the great State in which that short street is such a conspicuous highway? Even New York Democrats may resent the bald assertion that the Treasury had been able to get along without the assistance of New York and Wall Street.

President Wilson has not, to date, sought the advice of Charles F. Murphy, but, judging from the interview of Vance McCormick, and the appeal of Mr. Morgenthau for campaign funds, Mr. Wilson expects the assistance of Wall Street and Tammany, another well-known and somewhat important institution of New York, to continue the present administration in power.

## Socialists Expectant.

An interesting prediction is made with seeming sincerity and confidence by John L. Engdahl, editor of the American Socialist, who asserts his party will be represented in the House of Representatives, as a result of the balloting in November, by eight Socialists; that Nevada will elect a Socialist Senator, and that at least 2,000,000 votes will be polled by the party throughout the country.

Mr. Engdahl calls attention to the fact that the Socialist party was the only one that showed an increased strength in the 1912 election. Of course the split in the Republican party was responsible, at least to some extent, for the gain recorded for the Socialists, but Mr. Engdahl doesn't mention that consideration. However, the circumstance that the Socialist vote jumped from slightly more than 400,000 to almost 1,000,000 is significant.

Meyer London's re-election to the House from New York is declared a certainty, and it also is predicted that Morris Hillquit, one of the most brilliant protagonists of Socialism in this country, will defeat the Tammany Hall candidate in his district. The Fifth Indiana district is counted upon by Mr. Engdahl to elect to the House Eugene V. Debs, four times his party's nominee for President, and Victor Berger, former Representative, is figured to win in Milwaukee.

Oklahoma, where a picturesque campaign is in progress, is relied upon by the Socialists, to provide three more representatives of the Utopian cult. In that State the Republicans have endorsed the Socialists' fair election law, submitted through the agency of the initiative, which is designed to destroy the power of the Democratic bosses, who control the State's election machinery. The race question figures to a considerable extent in this contest, in which the Socialists are contending for a fair deal for the negro as a citizen.

Grant Miller is the Socialist candidate for Senator in Nevada, where the woman vote will figure largely in the result. The Socialists say they will get the bulk of this vote because of Miller's leadership in the fight that resulted in the granting of suffrage to women. However, the Senatorial contest is engaging the attention of some of the most astute politicians in the little Western State and the hopes of the Socialists are likely to be dashed. It would be interesting to observe the official career of a Socialist in "the most exclusive club in the world."

Incidentally, merely as a matter of information, it might be well to remark that the Socialist candidates for President and Vice President are, respectively, Allan L. Benson and George R. Fitzpatrick.

A horse census recently taken in New York State reveals a rather surprising fact. Counting only the horses that are over 3 years old, New York now has 108,000 more than in 1910. One would have supposed old hand that horses were gradually going out of use, not to say out of fashion. The automobile and motor truck have whirled forward so fast that they have crowded the horse necessarily was jogging backward. Yet in a crowded Eastern center of population horses are actually on the increase.—Atlanta Journal.

The renomination of Senator James E. Martine is a crushing blow to the President's prestige in his home State. It cannot possibly be interpreted in any other way than as a repudiation by the New Jersey Democracy of Mr. Wilson's leadership. The verdict given against the President in Tuesday's primary could not well have been more clear-cut and decisive. Mr. Martine's candidacy offered an ideal test of the administration's influence. The result discloses a resentment against Mr. Wilson and his policies within the Democratic ranks which has hitherto found little opportunity to express itself. There has been plenty of it in Washington among Democratic Senators and Representatives. The President has hardly one sincere friend left in either branch of Congress. His aloofness, his secrecy and his dictatorial methods have alienated practically every Democratic leader of consequence.—New York Tribune.

## German Ways in War-Time.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

In Germany they are very considerate of the censor, and the censor tries to be considerate, too. For example, it is bad form ever to seal a letter to be sent out of the country. You must leave it with flap open so that the censor may not have the trouble of unsealing it and so that after looking it over, he may neatly seal it for you. If you don't leave a letter unsealed, and if your name and address are given on the outside, it will probably come back to you in a few days. Otherwise it will be torn open, read and, provided it contains nothing forbidden, it will be sent on, sealed with a piece of paper containing a printed slip which explains that it has been opened. Often a few words are blotted out. Just why is not clear in every instance. The censor, it should be remembered, is many censors, and has many kinds of mind. He may be an overzealous or a careless young man.

Letters written to persons in Germany may be sealed. They are opened only when, to the eye of the censor, there is something suspicious about their appearance, or when they are going to sources that may be dangerous.

As a rule the censor is most expeditious. In many instances the time he takes in holding letters is scarcely appreciable. Letters that come into Germany he watches closely; it is seldom that he lets one go by without opening it and fixing his mark upon it.

The Germans express strong disapprobation of English methods in dealing with the censorship. They consider them scandalous. The trials of their own censorship they try to minimize as much as they can. They will even go so far as to encourage people who have a large correspondence abroad to send their letters directly to the foreign office to be expeditiously looked over and, unless there is something that ought to be checked, sent on. If there is anything that, in their opinion, ought not to pass, they will blot it out. Lately the foreign office has been giving special help to the American correspondents. For example, the word was spread about last evening that if the correspondents had anything of importance they wished to send they should have it at the foreign office by noon two days later, at the latest. The supposition is that it was the intention of the authorities to send it on by submarine.

Telegrams you must not only write in German, but you must also appear with them at the postoffice yourself and you must show your passport to the operator. Today, when I was trying to send a telegram, the American with me remarked: "In some ways the Germans overdo their thoroughness. The attention they pay to details takes up altogether too much time. The wonder is that they know how to make war so fast."

Today, when I finally succeeded in presenting my telegram, the operator stared at it so hard and so long it seemed for a few moments as if he had gone into a trance. Then he applied the same thorough inspection to my passport. Finally, with apparent reluctance, he consented to accept the message.

If your business is not quite correct in Germany, from the German point of view, and if you have much writing or wiring to do, you are certain to lead a very uncomfortable life.

In the restaurants and cafes the waiters display a similar kind of thoroughness. They will bring you what you order if you will only wait long enough. I am acquainted with Americans here who have been known to refuse to wait. Other Americans of my acquaintance go to a certain restaurant, not because the food is good—for it isn't, as I can testify from experience—but because, as they explain, they can get it on the day they give their order. They are waited on by a middle-aged German who has lived in the United States and who, compared with the other waiters in Berlin, seems like a dynamo.

The young woman in one of the great Berlin shoe stores who supplied me with a new pair of shoes said she would send the old pair to be mended. I asked her when I could have the old pair back. She replied pleasantly: "In eight days." When I gasped and said I might be far from Berlin in eight days she shook her head as if she could not bear to have me go. Then I asked if she couldn't let me have the shoes back in three days and she looked shocked and bewildered. "Oh, no!" she said. So I decided that, damaged as the shoes were by my long wanderings through the streets of Berlin, I would have them sent to the hotel.

No, I don't want the Germans to hurry. I don't want any one to hurry. I think that hurrying is one of the agencies most destructive of peace and happiness. But there is such a thing as getting things done expeditiously without hurrying and the Germans might acquire it if they only had more men just now in civil life. I suppose that here lies the explanation of that incident in the shoe store and the trouble in the restaurants. For the most part the effective workers are fighting. The Berliners say that, in peace time, they take a special pride in having things done not thoroughly only, but expeditiously as well. They boast of the skill acquired by their waiters, the large majority of whom have been trained in Germany and have then gone for a few years' work in London to learn the language.

We are not interested in the "if-it-had-been-in-his-place" style of campaigning; it is as futile a business as trying to hold a post-mortem on a ghost. But when the Adamson act was placed on the Federal statute books a situation was created which the next President will have to face. Just in proportion to the reasonableness of that act, the obligation which will face him, if elected, to secure its repeal or modification. What does he propose to do should the opportunity come to him?—St. Louis Republic.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Carranza need no commission in order to act. The conferences are a time-making ruse at best. But even if they were contrived with the sincerest and best intentions, they are futile for the reason that Villa and Zapata are not represented. Let them be invited to send delegates and the so-called joint commission may amount to something. The administration at Washington might feel somewhat embarrassed in the matter of inviting Villa by the rejection that it is under contract to hang him, but this is a mere detail and the inconsistency of the invitation would not abash Villa if it did not abash the administration. On all accounts, the advisability of asking Messrs. Zapata and Villa to send emissaries to the New London meetings merits careful consideration.—Pittsburgh Press.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

Conclusions of the board of army officers which meets today to consider the character and quantity of machine rifles to be supplied for the military service will be looked forward to with interest by army officers throughout the country.

The board will recommend the type of gun which should be procured in case of an emergency requiring an earlier supply in possibly limited quantity, than can be had of the gun which it may consider as eventually the most suitable, if there be any of which earlier delivery may be possible. The board also will recommend whether a contract should be entered into for a considerable supply of a gun of known type in advance of any test which it may conclude to be called for, and if so, to what extent.

The board will submit its report to the adjutant general of the army.

The office of the quartermaster general of the army, which prepares for the military committees of Congress detailed statistics for their guidance in the preparation of the army appropriation bill, is planning a more elaborate and detailed tabulation of items for presentation at the next session.

A feature will be the reduction of expenses to a per capita basis for all of this year. In making their brand new estimates for their appropriation bill, it was necessary to adopt certain arbitrary conditions as a basis. Thus, in the item which relates to citizens' training camps, provided for in section 54 of the national defense act, containing authority to furnish at government expense uniforms, subsistence and transportation to individuals, it was necessary to adopt as an average mileage, round trip, 600 miles, which may prove to be a more liberal estimate than reality is needed. In other respects this item was calculated on the basis of 1,000 men, and the per capita cost was placed at \$65.22.

For the field training of the regular army reserve, provided for in section 31, the basis was 100 men for fifteen days. The per capita cost is \$57.98 exclusive of pay. The per capita cost for the reserve officers' training camps under section 47, based on 1,000 men, is \$15.15; that for the six weeks' camp of the reserve officers' training camps, under section 48, based on 1,000 men, \$20.36, and that for the instruction of the officers' reserve camps, under section 39, for fifteen days, based on 1,000 men, \$117.28.

In view of the fact that the recent national defense act provides for the appointment of a board of general officers to investigate and report on "past awards or issuance of the medal of honor by or through the War Department," the adjutant general of the army has suspended the execution of the act providing for the establishment in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, of a roll designated as the "army and navy medal of honor roll."

Those whose names were placed on this medal of honor roll were to receive a pension of \$10 a month. Up to June 1, 121 applications had been acted on favorably by the War Department and the names of the applicants certified to the Commissioner of Pensions. The adjutant general has directed that these certificates be recalled and the work suspended pending a final settlement of the matter by a report of the medal and honor investigating board.

National Guardsmen now may receive training as aviators at the army aviation schools, according to an announcement made by the Division of Military Affairs of the War Department. The Guardsmen will receive the same pay as officers and

enlisted men of the regular army during their period of training.  
"Officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, who are recommended for a course in aviation, will be required to pass the prescribed physical examinations before a board of army surgeons," said an official yesterday.

## AFTER-DINNER POLITICS.

### An Early Abolition Candidate.

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

John P. Hale, who for many years was the United States Senator from New Hampshire, has now been forgotten excepting by the veterans who as young men recall the exciting politics of the ten years preceding the civil war. He will not be forgotten by those who read the highly-interesting and very valuable diary which Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, wrote. For there were many references to John P. Hale in Mr. Welles' diary, and they were not altogether of a pleasant nature. There was something in the temperament of both men which undoubtedly made association between them not especially agreeable.

John P. Hale was a candidate for the Presidency in 1852 and one of his two rivals in that campaign was his long-time personal friend—Franklin Pierce. Mr. Hale resembled Gen. Pierce in some respects, especially in an unusually charming personality. Gen. Pierce was a master of courtesy and he could be dignified without giving offense to any one. John P. Hale was a man of striking physique, with a noble head, set superbly upon his shoulders, and with eyes that seemed to be the windows not only of his mind, but of his soul.

He was named as candidate for President in 1852 by the Abolition party. He had no expectation of receiving a single electoral vote, nor did the Abolitionists who nominated him believe that he would gain more than a few thousand votes in some of the northern States. But Senator Hale was firmly convinced that if the Abolitionists organized sufficiently to nominate a candidate for President and made a campaign upon the sole issue of the elimination of slavery they would create an influence which, gradually increasing and extending, would at last prevail with the whole country. Hale was a very fine public speaker, but he was not deceived as others who have been candidates for high office have been deceived because great throngs gathered to hear him. He was always of the opinion that the presence of multitudes at a campaign meeting was not to be taken as evidence that these multitudes were going to support a particular candidate. He once said that the American people were very fond of public speaking and, gradually increasing and extending, would at last prevail with the whole country. Hale was a very fine public speaker, but he was not deceived as others who have been candidates for high office have been deceived because great throngs gathered to hear him. He was always of the opinion that the presence of multitudes at a campaign meeting was not to be taken as evidence that these multitudes were going to support a particular candidate.

Senator Hale and his friends always felt that his nomination and campaign for the Presidency in 1852, inconspicuous as these events were, swiftly created the influence which, three years later, led to the organization of the Republican party, and that was for Senator Hale a sufficient triumph for the hopeless task he undertook when he accepted the Abolition nomination for President.  
(Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

### A Matter of Taste.

"Strange," remarked the grocer, weighing out the asparagus of lead: "nothing like the potato bug will eat a potato vine."  
"That bein' the case, however, nothin else needs to," amended Uncle Lemuel, sighing.—Farm Life.

## NEW YORK, DAY BY DAY

By G. O. McINTYRE.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.  
New York, Oct. 1.—There was a man who bowed to me in a restaurant. I then he came to my table. Somewhere I had met him and somewhere he had met me. We talked of the weather, the Giants winning streak, but avoided personal questions, for he could not remember my name and I could not remember his.

When we parted we shook hands and hoped we would meet again. A half hour later I remembered his name—and also remembered that he was a strolling player and came to a Missouri town where I was living.  
That night at the theater I saw him again—the leading man in a Broadway production. I waited for him at the stage door. In an invalid's chair was a young woman also waiting. When he came out he was all concerned for her and for her comfort.

He introduced me and I walked with him to his hotel, while he wheeled his wife. Later in the lobby he told me the story. He had been with him with the repertoire company. They had married six years ago and then a railroad wreck ended her stage career—an injury to the spine. Every night she waits for him.

The newspaper instinct prevailed and it was suggested that such marvelous devotion was rarely seen, and it was strange that the story had never been printed.  
"It is a story," he said. "I never want to see printed. It is not a story for the 'son sister.' It is a story of devotion that is not uncommon in stage life. You will find hundreds of such stories right along New York's Rialto!"

And for that reason I do not mention his name.  
Bide Dudley, the Broadway man for the world, dropped wearily into a barber chair the other day and indicated he wanted his locks trimmed. The barber was one of those talkative fellows who got the entire clan into the funny papers.

"Well," he began, "the Ginks sure played some ball. It's a fine afternoon. Looks like the war is about over. Got a friend who grabbed a roll on steel. How will you have it cut?"  
"Without the monologue," said Dudley languidly.

"Oh, don't worry," said the barber. "I don't never use no strange tools—just the scissors; that's all!"

The big Fifth Avenue traffic men now have assistants. Traffic has become so heavy that it was practically impossible for one man at each corner to wig the traffic safely. Now each policeman has a uniformed young man who does the arm waving, while the chief himself looks on after the larger aspects of the traffic.

There is a pretty girl who dances in a fashionable dancing place. Her name is Francis Thompson and she comes from Dallas, Texas. The other night I watched her dance with a prominent millionaire. Her dance was so good, never danced the new dances and so every night so he would go around and ask the girl to dance with him and under her skillful tutelage he became proficient.

And then he brought his friends and they too learned to dance. And one night before he left he told the pretty dancer to buy a certain stock. She did. Several days later the stock jumped many points. And now the Dallas beauty may ride around in mauve limousines with liveried chauffeurs.

And yet there are those who say that there is no opportunity in the dancing field.

# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

## George Washington University Law School

Begins its 52nd year Sept. 27, at 4:00 P. M.  
The purpose of this school is to stimulate and encourage in all branches of the law and applied arts the art quality which is so much demanded in the modern activities of this nation today. All courses will be so progressive, practical, and comprehensive that one course will equal two of the old type.  
There will be day and evening classes in drawing and painting from life, portrait painting, landscape painting, sculpture, engraving and etching, interior decorations, costume designing, illustrations, bookbinding, decorative advertising and poster composition.  
Mr. Michael Jacob's simplified system of spectrum color will be taught in all classes. A special day-light illumination to be used for evening classes. Teachers of national and international fame.  
Further information of prospectus furnished upon application to Michael Jacob, 1365 Pa. ave. n. w., Room 400, or F. L. G. Mason, 1365 Pa. ave. n. w., Room 400.  
Day and Evening Classes. Opens October 2.

## National School Domestic Art and Science

2650 Wisconsin Ave. N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
ONE-YEAR COURSES—  
Home Economics, Interior Decoration.  
TWO-YEAR COURSES—  
Domestic Art, Domestic Science, Interior Decoration.  
THREE-YEAR COURSES—  
Household Engineering, Degree of A. B. or B. S.  
SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS—  
Music, Languages, Elocution.  
14th year opens Oct. 4th in new buildings.  
Large Faculty—Model Equipment.  
Telephone West 1440.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Collegiate, Technical, and Professional Instruction  
Day and Late Afternoon Classes  
NINETY-SIXTH YEAR  
Opens September 27, 1916  
General Offices: 2023 G St. N. W.  
Washington Conservatory of Music  
1212 Conn. Ave.  
PRIMARY AND ADVANCED COURSES.  
Graded Courses in all Branches leading to Teachers' Certificate and Artist's Diploma. Previous work in other schools credited.  
E. L. Adolph (formerly of Petrograd, Russia) Head of Vocal Department.  
Mrs. C. W. Whitcomb, Cornet, Trumpet.  
Mrs. C. W. Grant (Dresden), Piano.  
Mrs. Isabel Garvin Shelley, Voice.  
Dore Walten (Brussels), Cello.  
Miss L. Adolph, Asst. Violin and Literature.  
Miss Sales Dept. (Mr. Talsky), Violin.  
Violins, Phonographs, Music, Etc.  
Free Weekly Recital Class.  
The Fall City Service Examinations.  
Call for list and dates. A former City Service Examiner in charge of our courses.  
FIFTY PER CENT DISCOUNT. Prepare Now.  
THE DRILLERY, 1200 New York Ave.

## National School of Fine and Applied Arts.

1505 Penna. Ave. N. W.  
Next to Riggs Bank, Washington, D. C.  
The purpose of this school is to stimulate and encourage in all branches of the fine and applied arts the art quality which is so much demanded in the modern activities of this nation today. All courses will be so progressive, practical, and comprehensive that one course will equal two of the old type.  
There will be day and evening classes in drawing and painting from life, portrait painting, landscape painting, sculpture, engraving and etching, interior decorations, costume designing, illustrations, bookbinding, decorative advertising and poster composition.  
Mr. Michael Jacob's simplified system of spectrum color will be taught in all classes. A special day-light illumination to be used for evening classes. Teachers of national and international fame.  
Further information of prospectus furnished upon application to Michael Jacob, 1365 Pa. ave. n. w., Room 400, or F. L. G. Mason, 1365 Pa. ave. n. w., Room 400.  
Day and Evening Classes. Opens October 2.

## SPANISH

READING, WRITING, SPEAKING AND UNDERSTANDING.  
Terms, \$4.00 Per Month.  
All Books Furnished Free of Charge.  
1011 13th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Through instruction in the Theory and Practice of

## Washington College of Law

Coeeducational.  
TWENTY-FIRST YEAR  
Opens Sept. 29, at 7 P. M.  
Three years' course, LL. B.  
Special courses: Intermediate and Foreign Commerce, Federal Trade Commission and International Law.  
Sessions at either 4:30 or 7:30 P. M.  
Tuition, \$65.00 Per Annum.  
For information or catalogue apply to the Dean.  
Office hours, 10 to 5:30.  
1517 N. Y. Ave. Phone Main 4585.

## Georgetown University The Law School

Session of 1916-1917 begins  
October 2, 1916, at 6:30 P. M.  
Secretary's office open daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. for registration and consultation.  
HUGH J. FEGAN, Secretary.  
Georgetown Law School Building,  
6th and E Sts. N. W. Tel. M. 7263.

## The Open-Air School

Term from October to June. Individual instruction given to children between 5 and 9 years. For information address Margaret E. Paine, 409 12th st. n. w. Col. 730.

## WOOD'S SCHOOL

311 East Cap. St.  
Branches, 252 year.  
Tuition, payable at end of each week. \$2.00 day sessions. \$1.00 evening sessions.

## Organ, Singing, Theory.

WILLIAM STANSFIELD.  
MRS. R. F. C. O. F. A. G. O.  
Special courses for church organs and vocalists. Organ practice for pupils.  
Studio, First Congregational Church, 18th & G sts.

## Fairmont Seminary

SESSION BEGINS  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER FOURTH.  
Sidwells' Friends School  
1811 EYE STREET.  
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.  
Thirty-four Year Begins September 25  
THOS. W. SIDWELL, A. M., Principal

## Paul Institute

2101 S Street N. W.  
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.  
Mrs. Nannie B. Paul, LL. B., President.  
Mrs. Florence Jackson Stoddard, Principal.  
Studio Classes for Adult Outdoors.  
Journalism, Story Writing, Literature, Parliamentary Law, Domestic Science, Art, Music.  
Special advantages in Kindergarten.

## WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF CHIROPRACTIC

Washington, D. C.  
New Management—Relaxed Faculty.  
New class forms September 18.  
Write for free prospectus.  
Phone Main 6517, or after September 25 at National Law School Building.  
816-818 13th st. n. w.